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DETERMINED FUTURITY IN GREEK

(Concluded from page 181)

B. The Greek Optative of Determined Futurity

The meaning of determined futurity is easily derived from that of wish. An expression of wish differs from an expression of will in that in the former the speaker does not have in mind the bringing about of the desired action or situation either through his own activity or by influencing the will of another. Two cases may be distinguished. (1) The action or situation desired is seen to be one that might be brought about by the efforts of the speaker himself. In such a case the desired action is seen to be in accordance with the plan of the speaker. 'May I smite the ship', in case the act lies in the speaker's power, implies 'it is my plan to smite the ship'. The more thoroughly the action is under the control of the speaker, the plainer becomes the implication that it is bound to take place in accordance with a plan of action adopted. (2) The action or situation desired may be seen to be one entirely removed from the speaker's control and under the control of fate, nature, etc. In such a case the implication easily arises that the action desired is bound to happen in accordance with some law.

Under the circumstances indicated under (1) the idea of wish attached to the optative became weakened and the implication became more prominent. Thus was developed the meaning of *personal* determined futurity. 'I wish to smite' became 'I am to smite (in accordance with my plan)'¹⁴. As in the corresponding use of the subjunctive, the first person will here be most common. Compare Od. 12.388, 'But as for me, I am (in accordance with my plan) soon to smite . . .'; Il. 24.370, 'But I will in no way harm you; and more, I am to protect you from any other'. Other examples are Il. 15.70, 21.358, 9.157; Od. 4.348, 21.77, 15.506, 14.155.

Such expressions are *in effect* expressions of *resolve*; and English translators with practical unanimity use the auxiliary 'will'. But what is said directly is that something is bound to happen; and 'shall' in the sense

of 'am to' is a more exact translation. Translations of some examples show more variety. Compare Od. 3.365: *ἔνθα κε λεξαίμεν κοίλῃ παρὰ νηὶ μεγάλῃ* . . . Palmer translates with "would"; and this auxiliary is used by Butcher and Lang in translating Od. 15.314, 21.113. For the latter, Palmer uses "might". But Telemachus is announcing his purpose; Bryant's "I am moved to try" does very well. Od. 22.262, 15.448, and 15.452, variously translated, are all expressions of determined futurity of the kind under discussion. Od. 19.598 may belong here; or Penelope may mean that in accordance with the decrees of fate she is to lie down, and so Palmer's translation, "must", may be justified.

A considerable number of examples with the first person plural are of the same type as the cases just noticed. While the action is to be performed by the speaker and those associated with him, the course of conduct adopted is that of the speaker alone. Most often the persons who are to take part in the action are persons addressed; and the expression takes on the character of an exhortation. Compare Il. 10.344. This Bryant translated by, "Then let us rush and seize him". 'Then are we to seize' might serve as a rendering. Other examples are Il. 24.664, 20.427, 13.741, 14.79; Od. 10.268, 16.305.

Examples with the second or the third person of determined futurity having as determinant the course of action adopted are extremely rare. I have noted only Il. 1.301, 'Thereof thou shalt not take anything or bear it away against my will' (LLM.), and Il. 19.209. It would have been easy to express the idea in the latter passage with the first person.

There are not many examples in Homer of sentence-questions with the optative. Nearly all of these contain the second person and in all the act inquired about is in reality that of the person or persons spoken to. The passages of one group contain *οὐκ ἄν*. They are questions concerning what is to happen in accordance with the plan of the person addressed: 'are you not to (in accordance with your plan)?' Such a question easily becomes *in effect* a request. Compare Il. 24.263, 'Are ye not to (LLM. "will ye not") make me ready a wain?' With second person are Il. 5.456; Od. 6.57, 7.22. Il. 5.32 has first person plural; Il. 10.204 has third person singular. Three passages, Il. 4.93, 14.190, and 7.48, are without a negative and without *ἄν* or *κε*. They also in effect express a request. Whether the

¹⁴Not the least of the difficulties with the current theories of a 'potential' optative is the difficulty of deriving the potential meaning or meanings from the wish meaning. No more satisfactory than others is the explanation of Delbrück, N. J. 9 (1902), 326 ff. Concerning this Lattmann, N. J. 10 (1903), 410 ff., remarks, "Das Ganze ist eine rein hypothetische Konstruktion ohne psychologische Wahrscheinlichkeit". For Hale's conception of the development see P.A.P.A. 32. cxxi ff.

modal meaning is that of wish or of determined futurity, it is impossible to say.

In an expression of wish concerning an act seen to be under the control of something outside of the speaker—fate, nature, etc.—, the implication may arise that the act is *bound* to take place. It was in such cases, by the weakening of the wish idea and the coming into prominence of the implication, that the impersonal determined futurity meaning of the optative developed.

Examples of the *impersonal* determined futurity will most commonly occur with the second or the third person. First are given examples with the third person: Od. 17.546, 'An impartial death is bound to strike the suitors' (Palmer gives "shall"); Il. 2.12, "For lo, the hour is come That gives into his hands the city of Troy With all its spacious streets" (Bryant). In Od. 22.350 a simple statement of futurity is not sufficient for Phemius's purpose. He wishes to impress on Odysseus that circumstances are such that Telemachus cannot avoid speaking in his defense.

With more of the ethical determinant is Od. 18.414, 'One is bound (ethically) not to'. "None should be angry and retort" (Palmer). Here, as elsewhere, we must insist that the determinant involved is no part of the meaning of the mood. Compare the examples given below of the second person used similarly.

In Od. 4.692 we have a determined future optative and a determined future subjunctive side by side. Another example of the optative is Il. 13.815.

With the second person we have the following with no peculiarities to be noted, Il. 21.412, 9.303, and 6.456-457. If the act or state is one not desired by the actor such an expression takes on the character of a warning. Compare Od. 22.325.

In the three examples that follow the determinant is quite clearly ethical: and in telling what the person addressed is ethically bound not to do the expression becomes in effect a mild prohibition: Il. 2.250 οὐκ ἄν ἀγορεύῃς, 'You are bound not to harangue', "Do not" (Buckley), "You sha'n't" (Leaf). To lay emphasis on the ethical determinant we may translate by 'You ought not to'; Il. 14.127 οὐκ ἄν . . . ἀτιμήσῃς, 'You are not to dishonor', 'Do not', 'You should not'; Od. 20.135. Here the specification of an ethical determinant is more evident on account of ἀνάγκη. And so Butcher and Lang well translate, "Nay, my child, thou *shouldst* not now blame her where no blame is"¹⁸.

¹⁸Concerning the Latin subjunctive of obligation much has been written with incidental reference to a supposed Greek optative with that meaning. Compare especially Delbrück, *Verg. Syn.* 2.389; Elmer, A. J. P. 15.213 ff., and in *Studies in Latin Moods and Tenses* (= Cornell Studies in Classical Philology VI), 213 ff.; Hale, T. A. P. A. 31.148, and P. A. P. A. 39.30; Bennett, *Critique of Some Recent Subjunctive Theories* (= Cornell Studies in Classical Philology IX), 1 ff., and *Syntax of Early Latin* 1.180; Frank, C. P. 3.5 ff.; Sonnenschein, *Unity*, 18. I cannot here discuss the Latin expressions cited as examples of this meaning except to say that, to my mind, they are nearly all examples of determined futurity. *Cur non laeter* means 'Why am I not to rejoice (naturally or logically)?' *Alis rebus pietatem colas* is 'In other matters one is to follow duty' (in accordance with ethical law). *Non tu credas* is 'You are not to believe'. The particular determinant involved in any one of these expressions is no more expressed by the mood of the verb than it is

With the first person the examples under this head are few. Compare Il. 4.171, 'It is fated that I return'; 19.218, 'Naturally I am bound to surpass'.

To the examples of determined futurity already given a number may be added in which *indifference* is implied by the circumstances¹⁹. Compare Il. 24.619, 'And afterward you shall mourn over your son'; Od. 21.162 (16.391). This implication occurs more commonly with the true optative, without ἄν or κε, as in Od. 7.224. It occurs also with the subjunctive of determined futurity, as in Od. 1.394 quoted above (page 180). The indifference may be indicated by stating two mutually exclusive alternatives, as in Od. 8.570-571 and Il. 22.253, with which should be compared Od. 14.183 and Il. 9.701 with the subjunctive. In Il. 18.308 one alternative is expressed by the subjunctive, the other by the optative.

The optative of impersonal determined futurity occurs in questions introduced by an interrogative pronoun or adverb. Compare Il. 17.586, 'Hector, what other of the Achaeans shall (LLM. give "will") fear thee any more?' Other examples are Il. 17.260, 149 (with πῶς κε). Still others virtually of the same character are mentioned below, page 187.

As in sentences with the subjunctive of determined futurity, so in sentences with the optative of the same meaning, when attention is called to effort on the part of the agent, there arises an implication of *capacity* or of *opportunity*; 'he is to (if he tries)' implies 'he can' or 'he may'¹⁷.

The most common source of the 'may-can' implication is the negative. In case the verb is one of effort, the negative calls attention to the failure of the agent to overcome circumstances. Compare Od. 19.285, 'So many gainful ways. . . Odysseus understands; another man shall not match him' ('no other man can'¹⁸); Od. 15.321, 'No other mortal man is to (can, may) vie with me'; Il. 9.376, "But never again shall he beguile

by our English 'is to'. For the examples with the second person there is the same suggestion of command pointed out above as belonging to the Greek examples. Euripides, *Phoenissae* 524-525, a translation of which appears in Cicero *De Off.* 3.82 and which Elmer cites in support of his interpretation of *pietatem colas*, might better be cited in defense of the determined futurity meaning. Evidently the meaning of *χρή* in the conditional clause is 'it is necessary', 'one is to', 'one must'; and the meaning of *χρεών* is not different. The ethical determinant is suggested by *εὐσεβεῖν*.

"Since, if we *must* o'erleap the narrow bound
Of justice, for an empire to transgress
Were glorious; we in every point beside
Are *bound* to act as virtue's rules enjoin".

¹⁷It is possible that we should see in such examples and in corresponding examples with the subjunctive an intermediate stage in the development of the determined futurity meaning. Compare Delbrück, *Syntaktische Forschungen*, 1.24, 27, 199, and N. J. 9.330.

¹⁸There is no justification for applying the term *possibility* to the meaning of the 'may' and 'can' sometimes used in translating Greek optatives and Greek and Latin subjunctives. Possibility as distinguished from reality or actuality is probably not a modal meaning in any language.

I can not criticize here the recent discussions by scholars of the Greek and Latin 'potential': see Elmer, *Studies*, 175 ff.; Bennett, *Critique*, 31 ff.; Hale, T. A. P. A. 31.140 ff.; Elmer, T. A. P. A. 32.205 ff., and P. A. P. A. 32.117; Frank, C. P. 2.163 ff. Of these I am most nearly in agreement with Professor Frank.

¹⁹Sonnenschein, *Unity*, 36 ff.; might well have quoted such a paratactic result sentence as this in support of his theory that the determined futurity (obligation) meaning is to be seen in Latin result clauses.

me with fair speech" (LLM.); Il. 8.143, 'In no way shall a man ward off the will of Zeus' ('In no way may'). Other similar examples are Il. 14.344; Od. 4.78, 17.268, 19.108, 23.126.

Such cases as Od. 4.167¹⁹ do not differ essentially from those just mentioned, though the optative occurs in a subordinate clause. Here the sense is 'Nor are there others who shall ward off ill (who can)'. Other similar examples are Od. 17.146, 9.126; Il. 5.192, 14.299, 5.484, 10.171. But in some of these, as in Od. 5.142, the idea of effort is weak and the implication of capacity or opportunity correspondingly slight. The clauses are descriptive clauses of determined futurity like Il. 23.345 and Od. 6.201 with the subjunctive, quoted above (page 180). The same kind of clause with the optative and $\kappa\epsilon$ but without a negative in the antecedent and without the 'can-may' implication occurs in Il. 1.64.

In interrogative sentences we may have the 'can-may' implication through the negative implication, as in Il. 9.77, 'Who shall (can) rejoice thereat?' Similar are Od. 10.574 and Il. 9.437.

The adverb $\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$ may help to give the implication of capacity or opportunity, as in Od. 3.231, 'Easily shall a god, who will, bring a man safe from far' (Palmer, "may", Bryant "can"). But, if the modal meaning is that expressed in English by 'would', the implication of opportunity would be expressed by 'might'; and this is used in the Butcher and Lang translation. Similar is Il. 10.557, which Lang, Leaf, and Myers translate with "could".

In some cases the implication of capacity or of opportunity may arise from the meaning of the verb; the verb itself implies *successful* effort. I have listed Od. 10.268 above (page 185). One might translate $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$ there by 'we may escape'; but Palmer's "might" is hardly accurate from any point of view.

In Od. 11.144, a $\pi\omega\varsigma$ question, 'Tell me, my master, how is she to know that it is I?', the implication of capacity or opportunity, if present, comes directly from the meaning of $\pi\omega\varsigma$, and not from the implied negative, as in Il. 9.437 above. As an example of an indirect question with the 'can-may' implication to be placed beside Il. 15.403 with the subjunctive we have Il. 11.792.

I have tried to indicate above (page 181) how easy is the passage from the meaning of determined futurity to that of contingent determined futurity. In an expression of contingent determined futurity, one definitely implies that all determining factors are *not* taken into consideration; but this is in reality true in an expression of determined futurity, though it is tacitly assumed that all *are* taken into consideration²⁰. In many cases it is possible for a speaker to express himself in either way, to say that something *shall* (*is bound to*) happen or that something *would* happen. Conversely in the case

of the optative with $\delta\upsilon$ or $\kappa\epsilon$ we can not always be sure from the context with which meaning we have to deal. The following examples are probably to be considered *contingent* determined futurity; and yet the translations suggested are possibly correct; Il. 1.100, 'Then we shall persuade him'; Il. 2.160, 'But they shall leave to Priam Helen of Argos'. In Il. 4.173, 12.345, 21.561, the meaning of the optative is not certain.

Just as in the cases of determined futurity, so here in the cases of *contingent* determined futurity a distinction is to be made between the personal and the impersonal. For the most part examples with the first person will have the personal determinant and those with the second or the third person the impersonal determinant. The optative of the first person commonly retains something of its wish meaning. Compare Od. 8.467, "Then would I there too, as to any god, give thanks to you forever all my days" (Palmer).

I give the following list of examples with personal determinant; but no hard and fast line can be drawn between the meanings of contingent determined futurity and determined futurity, and so it is possible that some of these are to be considered as having the latter meaning. Moreover, it may be that in some of these cases the speaker may think of his action as determined by some outside force, such as fate, and not by his own plan of action. Il. 13.118, 19.206, 15.45, 13.486, 9.417, 15.45 (without $\delta\upsilon$ or $\kappa\epsilon$), 4.318, 14.245, 247, 248, 13.377 (with first person plural); Od. 17.561, 24.436, 11.489, 20.326, 18.166, 13.147, 3.232, 1.390, 19.346, 15.513.

The optative of personal contingent determined futurity is to be seen in some sentence-questions and with a suggestion of wish or willingness: Od. 15.431, "Say, wouldst thou now return home with us?" (Butcher and Lang); Od. 21.197, 18.357, 8.336.

A similar question with the interrogative pronoun is found in Od. 4.443, "And who would make his bed beside a monster of the sea?" (Palmer). Other examples are Il. 10.303, 24.367.

With the impersonal determinant we have the following examples. With first person (virtually), Od. 18.22, "Then I should have more peace tomorrow than today" (Palmer). So Il. 1.293, and, with the first person plural, Il. 2.81, 1.100, 10.247, 4.173.

An example with the second person follows: Od. 14.131, 'You too, old man, would soon be patching up a story'. Other examples are Il. 9.304; Od. 18.379-380, 2.185, 17.455; and, with the indefinite second person, negative except in the first case, Il. 15.696, 5.85, 4.223, 17.366, 4.429; Od. 3.124²¹.

A large number of examples have third person:

¹⁹"What *would happen* is what *will* happen under certain imagined conditions The *would* is a *will* under the shadow of a mental reserve, and this shadow is cast by a condition which exists in the mind, but may not be expressed". So Sonnenschein, *Unity*, 45-47.

²¹At this point arises the question of the optative having to do with the past. The passages with indefinite second person cited from the Iliad deal with a past situation. The discussion lies outside the province of this paper.

²⁰Cf. Hale, "Extended" and "Remote" Deliberatives in Greek, *T. A. P. A.* 24.193, and in *C. P.* 6.374; Frank, *C. P.* 3.177 ff. I need hardly say that I consider the relative clause of *non habet quod dei* in origin a descriptive clause of determined futurity.

compare Od. 13.141, 'Hard would it be to cast dishonor on our oldest and our best'. Such an example as Od. 6.285 may have the determined futurity meaning, "So will they talk, and for me it would prove a scandal" (Palmer). Perhaps the meaning is 'it is bound to prove'. Other examples are Il. 22.108, 17.417, 14.836, 17.105, 15.197, 9.601, 10.211-212, 24.463, 3.410, 6.410, 22.287, 24.213, 9.125, 10.57; Od. 21.322, 4.651, 9.131, 18.225, 24.435, 24.108, 11.330, 23.101, 19.569, 4.596.

Of the following questions with interrogative adverb some may have the implication of capacity and so be entitled to be included in the list given below. One example is Od. 9.351, "How should a stranger come?" (Palmer). Possibly, 'How could?' Other examples with $\pi\omega\varsigma$ are Il. 19.82, 14.333; with $\pi\eta$, Od. 20.43; with $\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\iota$, Od. 21.195; with $\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$, Il. 19.227.

The implication of capacity or of opportunity may appear in sentences with the optative of contingent determined futurity. The English expression for the contingent determined futurity meaning plus that of capacity is 'would be able' or 'could'. The English 'might' expresses the contingent determined futurity meaning plus that of opportunity; it has the same relation to 'may' that 'could' has to 'can'.

Here again the implication of capacity or opportunity is made most clearly by the negative. So in Il. 14.335, the sense is 'I should not go', 'I should not be able', 'I could not', 'I might not'. With first person also Il. 19.321, and, with the second, Od. 7.293. In Il. 14.247-248 the two optatives may have the *impersonal* determinant; if so, the implication of capacity appears.

Examples with the third person are more common. Compare e.g. Od. 14.123, 'No traveler would (be able to) win'. Other examples are Il. 12.448, 20.359, 14.54, 1.272, 20.247, 6.522, 4.539, 12.59; Od. 12.84, 12.107, 23.188, 12.77, 12.88, 9.242, 16.244, 23.188, 16.196, 14.197, 20.392, 13.87. A negative is implied in the interrogative sentence in Od. 8.208, 22.12, 21.259, 10.384, 3.114, 4.649; Il. 19.90.

The 'could-might' implication appears in $\pi\omega\varsigma$ questions implying a negative. In Od. 1.65 the "should" of Butcher and Lang expresses the meaning of the mood, while Palmer's "could" adds the implication. In Od. 18.31 Palmer translates by "could", Butcher and Lang by "shouldst". For Od. 15.195 Palmer uses "could", Butcher and Lang "mightest". Other examples are Od. 8.352, 12.287 ($\pi\eta$); Il. 10.243.

In positive sentences the capacity or opportunity idea is even more clearly a mere implication and not a part of the modal meaning of the verb. Sometimes the verb itself has the meaning of *successful* accomplishment of some effort, as in Od. 12.102, 'You would succeed in shooting across', 'You would be able to'. Similar are Od. 14.325 (?), 19.294 (?). Sometimes the character of the subject calls attention to the matter of ability or opportunity, as in Il. 9.57. Similar are Od. 5.74, 22.138.

Sometimes the implication is helped out by an adverb, as in Il. 16.45 by $\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$. Similar are Il. 17.70 (with $\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$),

Od. 23.188 (with $\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$ and a negative), and Od. 14.197 (with $\beta\eta\epsilon\delta\iota\omega\varsigma$ and a negative). With $\alpha\lambda\psi\alpha$ we have Od. 15.317. Here Palmer translates with "could", Butcher and Lang with "might", and Monro (ad loc.) with "would". In the following the implication is fainter or non-existent: Od. 17.561, 13.147; Il. 13.486. In Od. 4.595 the slight implication comes from the phrase $\epsilon\lambda\varsigma \epsilon\nu\alpha\nu\tau\acute{o}\nu$. Butcher and Lang translate with "would". Compare the next line.

SALT LAKE CITY.

FRANK H. FOWLER.

REVIEW

A Short Historical Latin Grammar. By W. M. Lindsay. Second Edition. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press (1915). Pp. xii + 224. \$1.40.

The handbooks of Latin phonology and morphology which have been issued in English are not very numerous. Along with Greek, Latin was treated in King and Cookson's Principles of Sound and Inflexion in Greek and Latin (1888) and in the shorter work of the same authors, An Introduction to the Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin (1890); also in Victor Henry's Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin (translated, from the French, by R. T. Elliott, 1890). Meanwhile, the first two volumes of Brugmann's Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen had begun to appear in an English version, with some additions and revisions, by Wright, Conway and Rouse, under the title, Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages, in five volumes (1888 to 1895). In 1894 The Latin Language of W. M. Lindsay was published; this is the only work in English at all comparable in plan and exhaustiveness with Sommer's Handbuch der Lateinischen Laut- und Formenlehre, and with Stolz's Lateinische Laut- und Formenlehre, in Volume 2 of Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft¹. Professor Lindsay followed this in 1895 with an abridgment entitled A Short Historical Latin Grammar. In the same year, Professor C. E. Bennett, of Cornell University, published his Appendix to his Latin Grammar, containing a briefer treatment of the phonology and morphology than the preceding, but with very useful chapters on pronunciation, hidden quantity, and orthography. Giles's Short Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students also appeared in 1895, and, as its full title indicates, is especially designed for those who are interested in Greek and Latin; a revised edition came out in 1901. Bennett's Appendix appeared in 1907 in a second edition, under the name The Latin Language. Professor Max Niedermann's Précis de phonétique historique du latin was issued in an English version, edited by Professor H. A. Strong and Mr. H. Stewart, entitled Outlines of Latin Phonetics, in 1910; this work has the peculiarity of refraining from the citation of Greek words and forms. Lindsay's Short Historical

¹See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 4.164; 9.111.

Latin Grammar made its appearance in a second edition in 1915. A Comparative Grammar of the Latin Language, by Professor Joseph Wright of Oxford, has long been promised by the Oxford University Press, but has not made its appearance.

In examining the second edition of Lindsay's Short Historical Latin Grammar, our first query may well be as to what changes the twenty years since the first edition have brought about. In his Preface, Professor Lindsay rightly emphasizes the importance of what he has to say on the pronunciation of *ae* in this edition (13-15)—that it was not pronounced like *ie* in *tie*, but more like the flat *a* in *hand* (American pronunciation) or *hare*; otherwise how can we explain to the pupil that *e* in *prehendo* is a shortening of *ae* in *proe*? He calls attention also to a new paragraph on *j* and *v* (8), and to added citations of forms found on the Forum Stele (31, 33, 54, 128, 180, n.). Besides these, the reviewer has noted some two hundred changes of various kinds. About forty footnotes have been added or materially enlarged. A number of words quoted as examples have been omitted, changed, or inserted. There are changes of opinion on certain words: *sas* and *sis* (83), *pote* and *mage* (134), *actutum* (143), *de* (149), *ne*, 'yes' (166). Alternative explanations have been added (*virile secus*, 140; *fortasse*, 142, n.; *quasi*, 161; *donique*, 162), and there is a tendency to avoid positive statement in many places (at least twenty passages have been found where "may be" has replaced "is" and the like of the first edition). A few errors of fact or of printing have been rectified (56, 57, 92, 158, 162). Several Plautine examples and usages have been added (137, 139, 146-147, 162, 163, 164, n.). The paragraph on dissimilation has been transferred from Chapter II, § 8, to Chapter X, § 20 (181). There are additions or alterations in the discussion of the elision of final *m* and the preceding vowel (16), of the syllabic division of words of the type *agri* (22), of the dual of nouns (42), of the genitive singular of the first declension (49), of the declension of Greek names in Latin (53, 69), of the rare ablative in *-ed* of the third declension (62), of semideponents (110), of *praesto* (134), of *eccillum* and similar words (168), of dissimilation and haplogy (182), of back-formations (193), of the perfect and the participle in vulgar Latin (197). There are a few omissions (18 = 15 of the first edition, 39 = 34-35, 104 = 90-91, 118 = 102, 134 = 117, 184 = 161, 185 = 162). Changes of dubious merit are the new etymology of *cervix* (47), the new manner of statement about the ending of the genitive singular of *o*-stems (55), the statement for the dative singular of the third declension in the tabular scheme (63), and the explanation of the ending of the second singular passive (129-131). On page 177, in the last two lines above the footnote, there are two misprints not in the first edition. An error at page 76.7, noted in the errata of the first edition, fails to receive correction in the second, at 87.10.

In Appendix A (Specimens of Early Latin), the second edition adds the Forum Stele inscription, greatly alters

the interpretation of the Duenos inscription, and takes *Samnio* in the well known Scipio epitaph to be an accusative (the first edition made it an ablative). In Appendix B (List of Spellings), the second edition omits *anguila* and directly brands *nae* as wrong for *ne*, 'verily', instead of making the latter 'better than *nae*'. A citation of a recent article has been added to the list at the end of Appendix III (208 = 183). It should be remarked that the extra 23 pages of the new edition are due in greater part to the fact that it has three lines fewer per page than the first edition had.

Such are the differences between the two editions. Are the changes adequate to bring the second edition up to date? The results of Professor Dennison's studies in syllabic division (Classical Philology 1.47-68) are not utilized on page 22; the unity of the enclitic *-ne* does not seem to be recognized at 164-167, despite Professor Anderson's recent researches (Classical Philology 9. 174-188); and Professor Sturtevant's treatise, Contraction in the Case Forms of the Latin *io*- and *ia*-Stems, and of *deus*, *is*, and *idem* (Chicago, 1902), contains much that should have left an impression at various places (though such contractions seem to be ignored, except at 177, n.). The explanation of *huius* and *huic*, and other forms of the same group, is quite inadequate (89 f., 94); it can no longer be maintained that *-iei* developed to *-ii* (71; compare Brugmann, Kurze Vergleichende Grammatik, 1.255); nor that final *-nt* became *-ns* (74, 178); compare Buck, Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian, § 128, and Lindsay's own listing of **dan* as a hypothetical form of the third plural (129). A reference on page 199 to the late Professor Warren's brilliant articles on the Forum Stele inscription (American Journal of Philology 28. 249-272, 373-400) would be appreciated.

The volume is designed especially for teachers of Latin Grammar who wish to inform themselves on the history of the declensions and the conjugations of the language, as the Preface states; but there are certain drawbacks. The material is not presented in a manner which facilitates ready reference. For example, the pronunciation of *b* and *g* is given on 15 and 17; but *b* in *bs* is explained at 24, and the spelling of *bl* at 151 (the pronunciation of *b* in this combination I can nowhere find), and the sound of *g* before *m* and *n* seems not to be discussed. Entirely wrong inferences as to the history of language will be drawn from such carelessly worded expressions as "Engl. eke from Goth. au-k" (157), for English is not derived from Gothic, nor did English ever borrow words from Gothic. The avoidance of technical terms may be desirable (see the Preface); yet it is rather a hardship to have phenomena described and then have no names by which to call them, as for example, rhotacism (5, 51, 59, 179), and haplogy (182), when we meet with assimilation, dissimilation, aspiration, labiovelar, by-form, and the like. We get no impression of the regular working of phonetic law, for distinct and definite formulations of the phonetic laws, even when perfectly well known, are avoided, pre-

sumably because they would make the book too difficult to understand. On the contrary, I hold that clarity is secured by brief, formulaic statements, properly set off typographically, and in these respects I find that Professor Bennett's Latin Language, despite its brevity, would be more helpful to the unassisted student of the subject than would the book under review.

From the scientific standpoint, also, some criticisms of the book should be made. The quantities of the vowels are not marked unless there is some urgent need for the marking (see, for example, 25, 29, 57). I hold that both from the scientific and from the pedagogic standpoint all long vowels should be marked in a work of this nature. The citation of a few Sanskrit forms and words would be of great assistance, such as *tāsām* in connection with the genitive plural of the first declension (51) and *trayas* in connection with *trēs* (77); these would be at least as perspicuous as Gothic forms, which are occasionally cited. There would be a gain in using the Shwa character, *ə*, rather than speaking of "another *ā*-sound in I.-Eur., which occurred in the weakened forms of roots with *Ā*, *Ē*, *Ō*" (170); and the symbol for the vocalic nasal and liquid (*n*, etc.) is rather more intelligible than *ⁿ*, etc. (175), though we must grant that here a phonetic theory may be at stake.

Besides these points, there are many errors, trifling individually, but unfortunate when they occur in numbers. The following is a selected list for a portion of the book, and includes nothing that has been already mentioned. On page 33, line 5, Professor Lindsay speaks in terms indicating that vowels may be long by position, whereas only syllables have such length; the same blunder is in the footnote on page 40. On page 42, in the account of the dual, *virginī* is not listed, though that word is called a dual on page 78. On page 44 the author speaks of *seni*- as the stem of *senex*, after the nominative singular, and admits *sen*- only as a possible alternative to *seni*-; but *seni*- is entirely unknown to the reviewer. Nothing is suggested (50 f.) to explain why the ending *-ai* in the first declension becomes *-ac* rather than *-i*, as it does in the dative singular of the third declension (61). On page 51 the genitive plural of *ā*-stems is represented as ending in *-āsōm* in Indo-European, whereas that ending was a pronominal ending in Indo-European, adopted by *ā*-stems in the primitive Italic period. The history of the accusative plural of *ā*-stems is much more complicated than one infers from the short statement on page 52. The rules for loss or retention of *-os* after *r* in the nominative, as given on pp. 53 f., will not hold; moreover, *ferus* is an original *ro*-stem, not a *so*-stem, as Professor Lindsay states. The vague statement about the variation of forms in the dative singular of *o*-stems (55) might profitably have been made definite. On pages 59 f. no explanation is furnished of the length, whether purely syllabic or due to a true long vowel, in such words as *par*, which is long as a feminine in Juvenal 4.97, and as a neuter in Horace, Sermones 2.3.248. Page 61 has an incorrect mark of length on *-ēis*, intended to be

the Indo-European ending of the genitive singular of *i*-stems, and then mentions such genitives as *partus* (= *partis*) without explanation. On page 63 the ending of the accusative plural of consonant stems is said to have been originally *-ns* with vocalic *n*, though the tabulation on the next page has the correct formulation. But such a list of errors, which might be extended if omissions and infelicities were included, is but a tiresome task in preparation, and worse in the reading.

Let us turn rather to some points which are to be commended. In the account of vowel syncope and weakening (25-41), the part played by the historical accent of Latin is rightly insisted upon, where we are likely to give all the credit to the primitive Italic accent on the first syllable. The etymologies of *liberī* (48, top) and of *sine* (153) are to be preferred to the views of Walde, in his Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch (given in the first edition of Lindsay's book). To sum up, the impression which the work leaves is that of a book not readily usable, careless in expression and full of small errors, so that the student must be able to eliminate the faulty for himself before he can rely upon what he finds. And that is precisely what those for whom this brief treatment of the subject is meant will find themselves unable to do.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROLAND G. KENT.

Classical Articles in Non-Classical Periodicals

VI

- Annales de l'Université de Grenoble—xxviii, 2, Simples Remarques sur la Syntaxe d'Accord en Latin, S. Chabert.
 Athenaeum—Feb. 17, (R. L. V. Cagnat and V. Chapot, Manuel de l'Archéologie Romaine. Tome I: Les Monuments; Décoration des Monuments; Sculpture).
 Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid)—Feb., Epígrafes Romanos de la Ciudad de Adra, en la Provincia de Almería [illustrated], P. Fita.
 Contemporary Review—Feb., Excavations on the Palatine, Giacomo Boni.
 Educational Review—Some Reflections on the Liberal Curriculum, Grace Goodale.
 English Historical Review—Jan., Botsford and Sihler, Hellenic Civilization (H. J. Cunningham); Lindsay, Early Irish Minuscule Script, Early Welsh Script, and Notae Latinae, and Van Hoesen, Roman Cursive Writing [four books reviewed by M. R. James].
 Hibbert Journal—Jan., Proclus as Constructive Philosopher, James Lindsay.
 La Critica (Napoli)—Nov., E. Rohde, Psyche: Culto delle Anime e Fede nell'Immortalità presso i Greci (G. Gentile).
 Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania—Dec., A Red-Figured Pyxis [illustrated], S. B. Luce, Jr.
 Nation (New York)—Feb. 1, Lord Bryce on Education [editorial on his address at the meeting of The Classical Association of England and Wales, held at the University of Leeds]; The Ancient East and West = (H. G. Rawlinson, Intercourse between India and the Western World from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Rome); The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, J. A. Huybers.—Feb. 15, Domestic Architecture in Greece = (Bertha C. Rider, The Greek House).
 North American Review—March, The Entrance Requirements to Plato's Republic, E. A. Thurber.
 Revue de l'Histoire des Religions—Sept.-Oct., P. Gauckler, Nécropoles Puniques de Carthage (R. Dussaud).
 Revue de Paris—Feb., L'Illusion du Préfet Mucius [Quintus Mucius Scaurus: fiction], A. Bertrand.
 Revue Historique—Sept.-Oct., Bulletin historique: Histoire grecque (1911-14), 42 article, Gustave Glotz [a review of numerous books on Greek institutions, law, economic life, intellectual life].—Nov.-Dec., Bulletin historique: Histoire grecque (1911-14), 52 article, Gustave Glotz [a review of numerous books on Greek religion]; Fougerat, La Pelletterie et le vêtement de fourrure dans l'antiquité (G. Guenin).
 Rivista d'Italia—Dec., L'Ecuba di Euripide, G. Ammendola.
 Saturday Review—Jan. 27, (R. A. A. Beresford and E. C. Smith, Roman Life and Customs: a Latin Reader).

School and Society—March 3, General Discipline and the Study of Latin, H. C. Nutting; A Latin Exhibit, J. C. Dana.
Spectator—Jan. 5, Two Quotations from Ovid, A. J. B.—Feb. 10, (R. W. Livingstone, A Defence of Classical Education).
Times (London) Educational Supplement—Jan. 3, Greek at Oxford, R. W. Macan.—Jan. 11, The Classical Tradition.
Times (London), Literary Supplement—Jan. 5, Greek Courage, J. E. C. Weldon; (J. F. Dobson, A Study in the Pervigilium Veneris; F. B. Jevons, (Masks and Acting); The Pleasures of Quotation, G. C. L.—Jan. 12, A Background Study of Athens = (C. E. Robinson, The Days of Alkibiades): (Rendel Harris, Pegasus who is also Zeus).—Jan. 19, The Classics in Education = (R. W. Livingstone, A Defence of Classical Education).

FILIBUSTERING IN ROMAN TIMES

In reading Appian, *Civil Wars*, 2.2.8, I found an item that may interest readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. It seems that filibustering is not a modern trait in senators.

Caesar had spent the year 61 B. C. in Spain as *propraetor*, and at the close of the year had asked for a triumph, a favor which was granted; but he also wanted to become a candidate for the consulship. He found that he could not finish preparations for his triumph in time to appear in Rome to make announcement in person of his candidacy; so he sent to the Senate and asked permission to go through the forms of standing for the consulship while absent, through the instrumentalities of friends, for, although he knew it was against the law, it had been done by others. Cato opposed his proposition, and used up in speech-making the last day for the presentation of candidates!

This speech of Cato almost rivals a modern senator's record of eighteen hours of continuous eloquence!

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

J. G. FERGUSON.

TRAVELING COLLECTIONS OF LANTERN-SLIDES

During the past three years a series of lantern-slides illustrating Roman life, Julius Caesar, mythology, etc., prepared by the Latin Department of the State University of Iowa, has been in constant circulation in the High Schools in Iowa. These are sent out free of charge through the medium of the Extension Division of the University. Eight separate sets of about fifty slides each are in circulation; and the demand for them has been so constant that all have been multiplied three times, and some four times. The Director of the Extension Division states that these slides are in greater demand than those in any other subject (except Geography). Descriptive sheets, together with a copy of Johnston's *Private Life of the Romans*, accompany each set pertaining to Roman private life. The subjects are as follows: (1) The Roman House and Furniture; (2) Roman Wearing Apparel and Ornaments; (3) Roman Games and Amusements; (4) Writing Material, Roads, Transportation, etc.; (5) Roman Trades and Crafts; (6) Julius Caesar: his Career, with the Gallic War as one Episode; (7) Julius Caesar, the Gallic War; (8) Mythology, chiefly illustrative of Roman literature: sixty paintings by modern masters.

Owing to the constant demand by the Iowa High Schools these sets can not be loaned outside the State, but in response to many requests arrangements have been made whereby they may be supplied at moderate cost to Schools that desire to have them.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

F. C. EASTMAN.

¹In The New York Times, Sunday, March 11, under the caption, An Early Filibuster, appeared the following letter: "So here I come, resolved to bawl, to abuse, to interrupt the speakers, whenever I hear a word of any kind except for an immediate peace".

The author of these lines was not . . . but Aristophanes, B. C. 425 (The Acharnians, lines 45-48, Frere's Translation.) J. G. Phelps Stokes.

C. K.

For the past three years the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University has circulated among the High Schools of Massachusetts three sets of slides, to illustrate (1) Greek Art, especially as seen in Athens; (2) Roman Art and Life, especially as seen in Rome; (3) English History. The Schools are under no expense in borrowing these slides, except the carriage and breakage charges. With each set of slides go typewritten sheets, giving a brief description of each slide; those who use them thus have some help toward the preparation of a talk to accompany the slides. The slides have been largely used by High Schools in Massachusetts, and by one School in Montpelier, Vermont. A schedule of Schools to which the slides are to be sent in turn is made up, and careful letters of instructions are sent out to each School, about forwarding the slides to the next School on the list, insuring the slides in transit, etc. Copies of this material can be had from the Secretary of the Fogg Art Museum.

The Extension Service of the University of Michigan, Department of Visual Instruction, has twelve sets of slides, fifty slides in each set. Each set is accompanied by slips giving data prepared by members of the Faculty. The only charge to the Schools is the cost of transportation both ways. The demand has been so great that the Department plans to increase the number of sets, and to prepare duplicates of some sets now on hand.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

GEO. H. CHASE.

THE WASHINGTON CLASSICAL CLUB

At the January meeting of The Washington Classical Club, which was held at Fairmont Seminary, Rev. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore, read an interesting paper on Lucretius. He emphasized the ethical and moral purpose of the *De Rerum Natura*, and arrived at the conclusion that its author was a sincere seeker after truth, who probably would have welcomed the doctrines of Christianity if he had lived a century later.

The Washington Classical Club celebrated its Ninth Anniversary on Saturday, March 17, in the Public Library. The principal address was made by Dr. Stephen B. Luce, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, who was a student in the American School at Athens during the first year of the present European War. With the aid of stereopticon views, he sketched the development of Athens since the days of Turkish rule, and described social, military, and political conditions there as they now exist.

Dr. Mitchell Carroll explained the history, origin and purposes of the Club and congratulated it upon its growth.

MABEL E. HAWES, *Secretary*.

LEWIS'S ELEMENTARY LATIN DICTIONARY—LATEST VERSION

In 1915 the American Book Company produced a new edition of that well known book by Charlton T. Lewis, *An Elementary Latin Dictionary*. This edition differed from its predecessors in just one thing—the addition, on pages 953-1029, of a list of Names of Persons and Places Met in the Latin Authors Commonly Studied in the First Two Years of the College Course. This list was prepared by Hugh Macmaster Kingery, then Professor of Latin in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The list includes names to be met in Cicero, De Senectute, De Amicitia, and the Letters in the Selections edited by Abbott, Kirtland, and Riess; Livy 1, 21, 22, and the parts of other books contained in Burton's Selections; Pliny the Younger, the Letters in the Selections edited by Westcott, Merrill, and Kingery; Tacitus, *Annales*, *Historiae*, *Agricola*, and

Germania; Catullus, entire; Elegiac Poets as represented in Harrington's edition; Horace, entire; Plautus, 8 plays; Terence, entire. Many hundred names are listed.

From one to three references are given with each name to places where it occurs in the works covered. Usually its earliest occurrence in the work quoted is noted; to give all would of course be entirely impossible.

Only the scantiest information is given about the bearers of the names. Dates are not consistently given. Thus, under Annaeus, for M. Annaeus Lucanus (page 959), we find only "Poet and conspirator. Ta. An. 15.49.2, 15.70.1". On all important historical personages one is sure to find far fuller information in the notes in the better editions. Still, Professor Kingery's list will doubtless be of service to many who have not the better editions at hand, or are reading from texts that have no notes; it will be of service again often with respect to names of persons and places about which the commentators are silent.

C. K.

THE HARMODIUS HYMN AGAIN

May I add to Professor Robinson's list of Modern Poetic Versions of the Harmodius Hymn (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 10.138-142) that of Mr. H. Rackham, Christ's College, Cambridge, translator of Cicero, *De Finibus*, in the Loeb Classical Library? It is given on pages 95-96 of C. E. Robinson's vivid and scholarly volume, *The Days of Alkibiades* (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1916).

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
Cornell University.

HENRY A. LAPPIN.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LIBERAL STUDIES

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies held its Fourth Annual Meeting on March 24, with about 125 persons present. A resolution was passed expressing the deep sense of loss caused by the death of Professor Walter Dennison, the first President of the Society and one of its most active and valuable members.

Professor A. J. Carnoy, of the University of Louvain, now Research Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, in a paper on *The Way in Which Words Change Their Meanings and its Importance for Teachers of Ancient and Modern Languages*, presented a very happy combination of spiciness and deep learning. Some words change their meanings by being applied to things which resemble the objects which they originally designated, for instance the word 'mantel' as applied to the covering of a Welsbach light. Other words are changed to resemble those with which they are continually associated. *Could* has an *l* because its companion *would* has one. One who would know a language well must become familiar with such changes as these, as well as with the grammar. Otherwise the knowledge is superficial, involving no idea of style.

Miss Louise H. Haeseler, Head of the Department of History of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, discussing *What is Democracy in Education?*, maintained that true democracy means, not a leveling down, but equal opportunity for all to develop their powers to the fullest extent. She feels that in our modern Schools the bright pupils are given little opportunity to develop, because almost all School legislation, as well as almost all the teachers' time and energy, is directed toward the duller pupils, or toward those who, on account of economic conditions, have to leave School early. Consequently, we are now failing to train leaders for the future.

Professor Roland G. Kent, of the University of Pennsylvania, displayed in an attractive way clippings,

cartoons, and advertisements from newspapers and magazines which contained Latin or Greek references or words or translations. He said that the idea had occurred to him at an educational meeting, where teachers had been advised to procure various books and other material for the purpose of arousing interest. He realized that not many teachers and not all Schools can buy books at \$50 a set, or even at \$3 a volume. He, therefore, decided upon a method of obtaining illustrative material without expense to any one. Professor Kent himself has, near his class-room at the University, a bulletin board on which are displayed these evidences of the value of the Classics to every-day life. In general, he had found, newspaper Latin is very good.

Mr. William J. Serrill, President of the Society, read a very interesting paper on the descriptive passages in Homer. Mr. Serrill especially enjoys the landscapes in Homer, and read with great effect a few of his favorite passages in translation. Some instances of the savagery of the early Greeks, so inconsistent with their artistic development, were noted.

Professor H. L. Crosby, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on Greek, *A Vital Question*. He suggested Greek as an antidote to our over emphasis of materialism. In translation, the real flavor of a language is lost. Poetry was the unique contribution of the Greeks to human knowledge. Therefore, all who wish to understand poetry should study Greek. To the old objection that Greek is hard, Professor Crosby makes the answer, "So is everything worth having". In our Schools, with the great influx of students whose parents have had no culture, the mere force of numbers of those mentally inferior influences those who are not unfit, and who ought to take Greek. There is much nefarious lobbying against serious study.

Mr. Harvey M. Watts, author and lecturer, gave a paper, *Excitare Adflictos, or the Value of the Winged Word*. Mr. Watts said that students of the present generation do not know how to write or to speak the English language. Latin would give them a knowledge of their mother tongue. A Latin student learns the subject and the predicate, and so gains some knowledge of sentence-structure. The result of the present educational system is the art of the sloppy hand and the sloppy mind. Mr. Watts said, besides, that words, like musical notes, have their overtones. These are the elements which bring beauty and suggestiveness to the words. These overtones are the result of the experiences of the race throughout past ages. Therefore a student should know the root-language from which English comes, so as to have a conception of these overtones.

Professor G. L. Hendrickson, of Yale University, read a paper on Romanticism in the Literature and Statesmanship of the Augustan Age. He told us that romanticism is the imagining of a more perfect state of affairs by projecting one's self into the past or into the future, or even by imagining things better than they are in the present. Terence is not a romanticist but a realist. Catullus does not idealize, but describes his own intense emotion. Caesar is direct and clear, scorning any adornment that may hinder his thought. Vergil is truly idealistic. Those who criticize him as an imitator of Theocritus fail to see that he is imitator in letter only. What in Theocritus is realism, in Vergil is idealism, because Vergil was trying to transpose the present to the same sort of past. Augustus was a true idealist, because he wished to imitate the great patriots of the past. He tried, on several occasions, to restore to the people the power which they had given to him. Brutus was a man of romantic vision, since he idealized the old Republic, and, by the assassination of Caesar, tried to bring it back.

BESSIE R. BURCHETT, *Secretary*.

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OF THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY published weekly from October 1 to May 31 in each year except weeks in which there is a legal or a school holiday at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1917.

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF BRONX }

Before me a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles Knapp, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, Barnard College, New York City.
Editor, none.

Managing editor, Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City.

Business managers, none.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Classical Association of the Atlantic States (not a corporation. No stockholders or individual owners. Seven hundred fifty members). President, Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City.

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CHARLES KNAPP, Managing Editor.

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[SEAL]. DAVID L. WOODALL, Notary Public.
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